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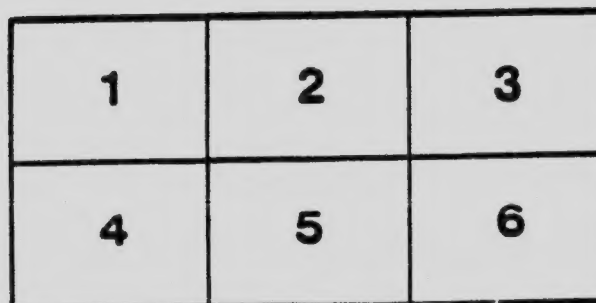
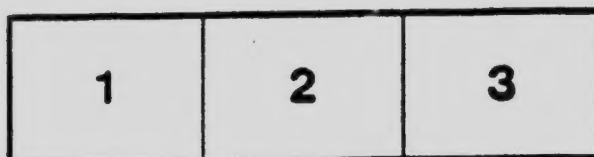
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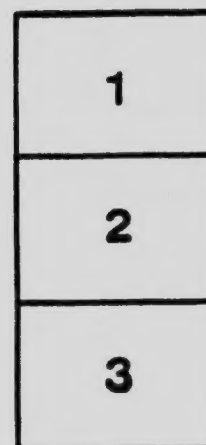
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21 R Bell Ottawa Ont

**GUIDE
AND HANDBOOK
To the
MUSEUM
VANCOUVER B.C.**



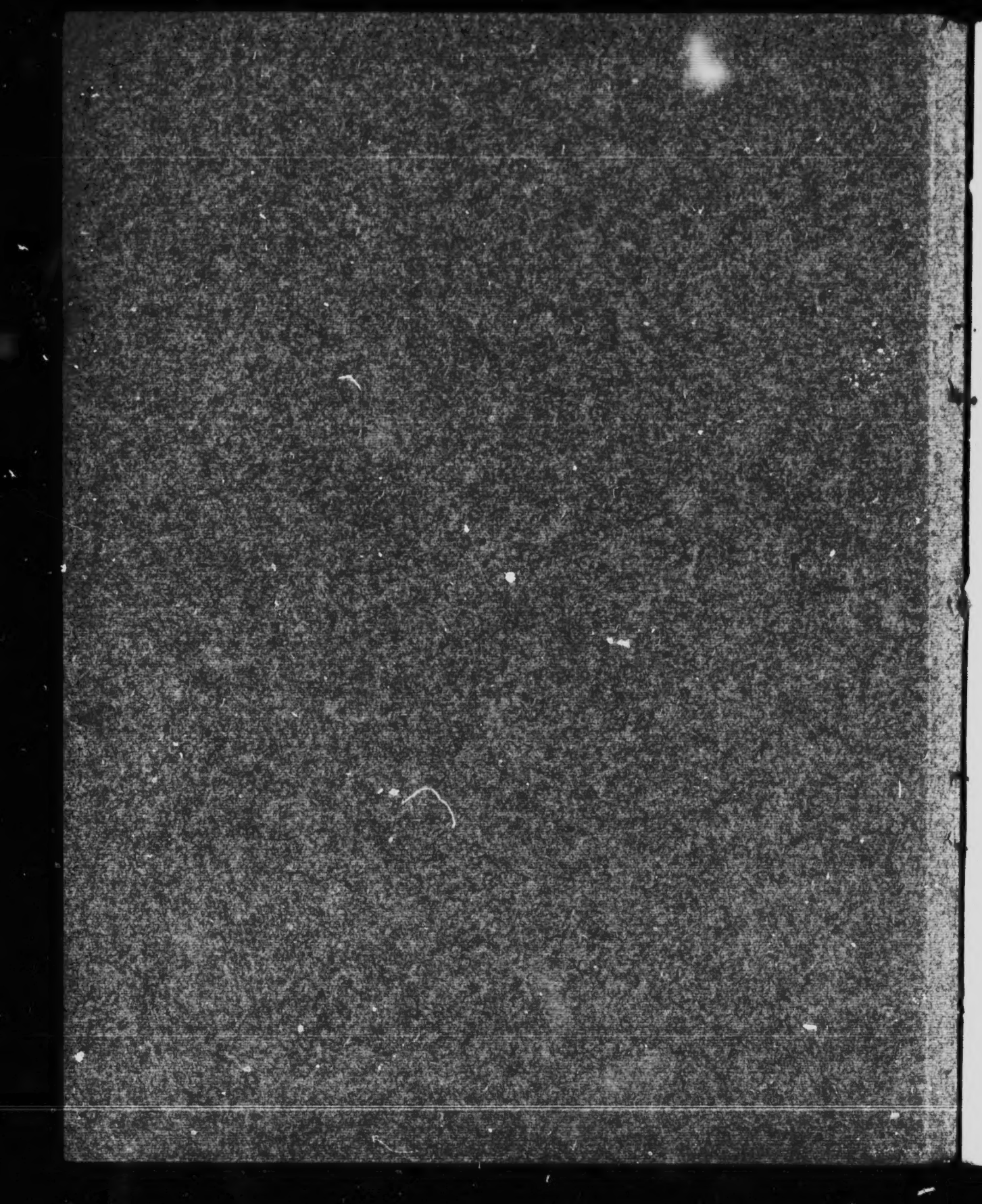
**WRITTEN & COMPILED
BY J. FRANCIS BURSILL FRANKS AND H.J. DE FOREST.
ILLUSTRATED BY NOEL BURSILL
AND OTHERS**

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*Class.
Fanc.* Bursill, John F.

GUIDE AND HANDBOOK
— TO THE
MUSEUM
VANCOUVER, B. C.



WRITTEN AND COMPILED
BY J. FRANCIS BURSILL, F. R. HIST. S. AND H. J. DE FOREST

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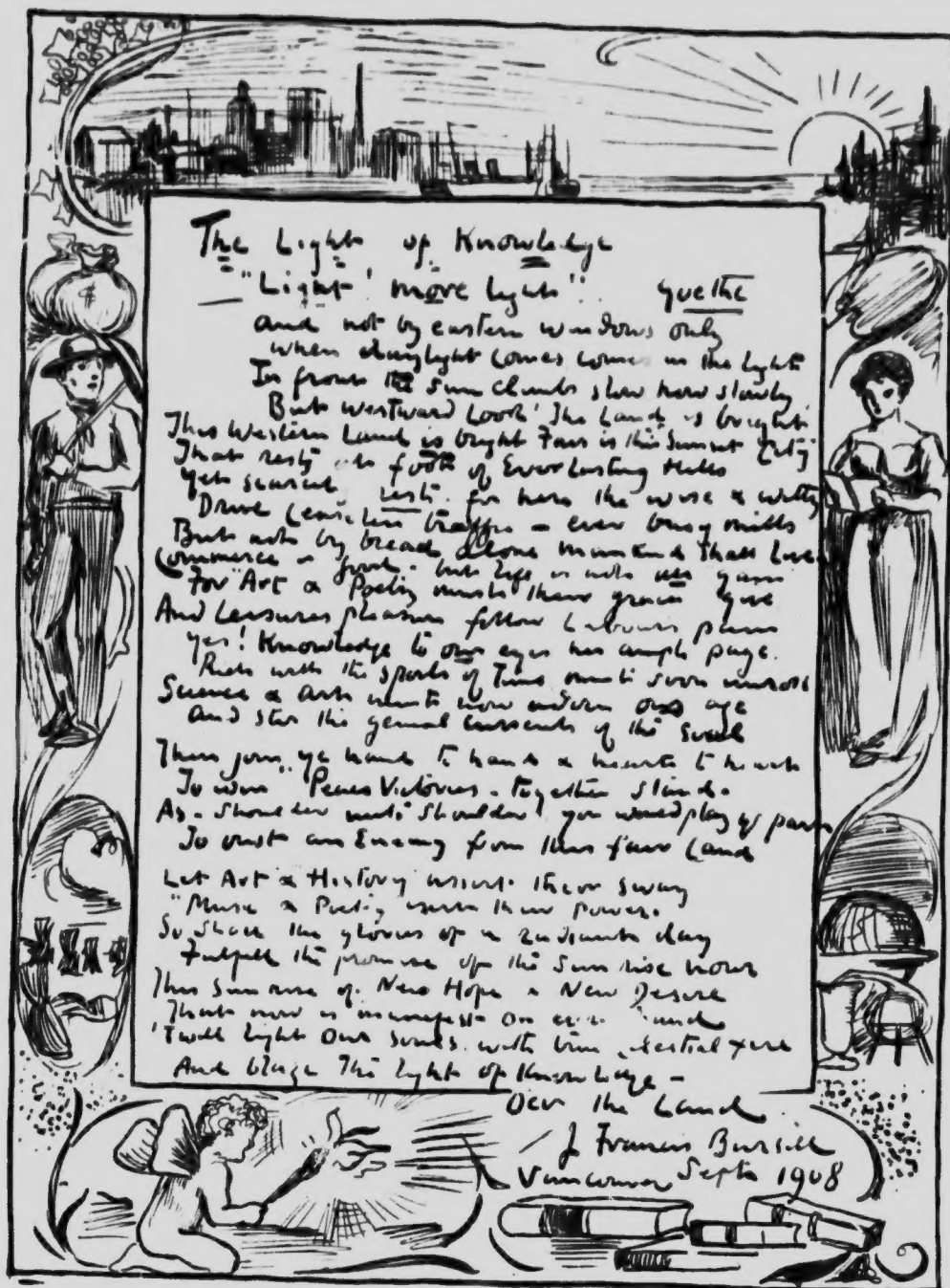
FORE-WORDS



THIS FIRST EDITION of
"Guide and Handbook
to the Museum, Vancouver,"
has been hastily compiled.
The object has been chiefly
to call attention to, and
stimulate, the movement for
acquiring the Old Court
House as a permanent Art
Gallery and Museum.

Future editions of this
Guide will be more complete
and more fully illustrated.

J. F. B.





Art, Historical and Scientific Association of Vancouver, B. C.

List of Officers, Sept., 1908 :

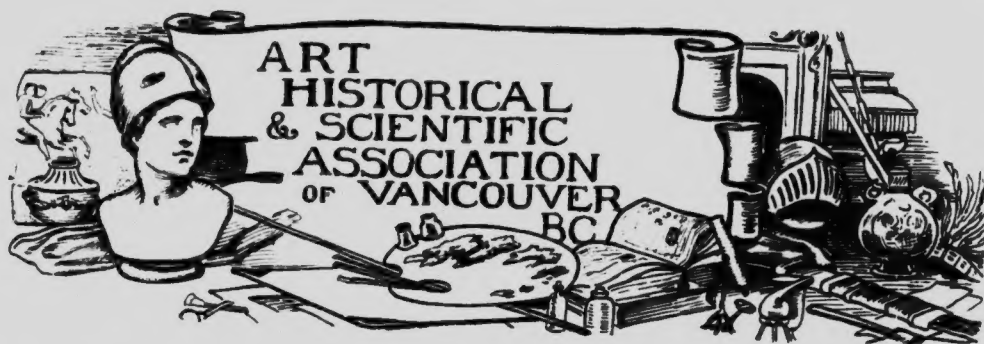
PRESIDENT :—F. C. WADE, ESQ., K. C.
 FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT :—MRS. H. A. MEL
 SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT :—DR. G. W. BOGGS
 SECRETARY AND CURATOR :—MR. H. J. DE FOREST
 TREASURER :—MRS. J. M. WHITEHEAD

Directors :

MRS. D. MCGILLIVARY, MRS. HENRY BOAK, MISS E. P. EDGE, MRS.
 J. MACAULAY, PROF. E. ODLUM, M. A., MR. J. L. KERR, MR. WM.
 DALTON, MR. JAS. KYLE, A. R. C. A., MR. A. E. GOODMAN, CAPT. H.
 A. MELLON, MR. R. WALLER.

Representing the City of Vancouver :

MAYOR A. BETHUNE, ALDERMAN CAVANAGH, ALDERMAN McMILLAN.



THIS Society meets at the Museum. Occasionally lectures are given under the auspices of the Society in a larger and more convenient hall than the Library can boast. It is hoped that before long the Society will have a permanent home, convenient and worthy of the Society's name and objects.

The purposes of "The Art, Historical and Scientific Association of Vancouver" may be briefly stated as follows:

To form a collection of paintings and works of art as a nucleus of an art gallery;

To hold from time to time a loan exhibition of paintings and works of art;

To form a Museum of Antiquities, especially of the remains of Indian life in British Columbia and America;

To form and preserve a collection of specimens of the ores and natural products of British Columbia and of Canada generally;

To establish a library of books, pamphlets and periodicals bearing on subjects of Art, Mineralogy, Botany, Geology, Zoology and other sciences, and on the early history of Canada and America, and generally to cultivate by all means in its power the study of these subjects.

Other learned societies having like objects may affiliate with this Association under an agreement to be approved by the Directors.

All persons interested in the objects of this Association are eligible for membership, and may become members upon being duly elected, paying the annual fee, one dollar, and on signing the Membership Roll, which contains a copy of the Association Constitution and By-Laws.

Applicants for membership can only be elected by motion made and carried at the ordinary monthly meetings of the Board of Directors.

Such members may become life members upon the payment of the sum of \$10.00.

The Board of Directors may appoint honorary members at any ordinary meeting of the Board.

Any person wishing to become a member, or feeling any interest in the work of the Association, can obtain every information from

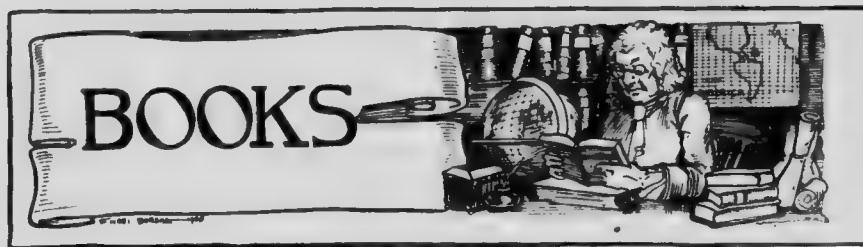
MR. H. J. De FOREST,

Secretary and Curator,

The Museum,

Vancouver, B. C.





THE library belonging to, and forming part of the Museum, is small at present. There is an assemblage of books, some of considerable value, individually, but there are too few to make sections or to attempt much in the way of classification. The library will grow in bulk, interest and value.

Contributions are solicited. Books, individual volumes or parcels, may be sent to

THE CURATOR,

The Museum,

Vancouver, B. C.

It is hoped that ultimately a library will be formed worthy of being considered an integral part of the Museum. In addition to dictionaries, encyclopædias and other works of reference, it is hoped that the library will ere long boast a number of volumes which may be roughly divided into the following classes:

1. Books of Historic and Typographical interest volumes which have interest from having belonged to celebrated people, or are relics of antiquity, the productions of early presses, or which contain unique and rare specimens of illumination or other decorations.
2. Books on the Fine Arts, Painting, Engraving, Sculpture or fine specimens of Printing from modern presses.
3. Physics, Chemistry, Science.
4. Mineralogy.
5. Geology and Physical Geography.
6. General Biology, comprising works on Organic Evolution, Cytology, Morphology, Physiology, Embryology and Psychology, with sub-sections dealing with Distribution (Geographical and Geological), Heredity, Variation, Colouration, Protective Resemblance, Natural Selection and Bionomics generally; also works on Microscopy, Photography, the Collection and Preservation of Specimens, Museum's Aquaria and Vivaria.
7. Travel and Exploration, especially in America, Canada, British Columbia and the Pacific Islands.
8. Botany, especially Text Books and Monographs of American and Canadian Plants.
9. Zoology, especially Text Books and Monographs on American and Canadian Animals.
10. Anthropology, Physical Anthropology, General and Special Ethnology, the latter comprising treatises on the origin and early evolution of language, social institutions, religions, arts, crafts and sciences and special ethnological memoirs.

There will be no attempt to have classes of books representing Theology, Economics, Politics, etc., but books having individual or special interest will be welcome.

HOLY BIBLE	Cambridge, 1668
CONSTANTINOPLE	Panoramic View
ATHENS	Panoramic View
TERTIARY INSECTS OF NORTH AMERICA	
.....(Illustrated), Washington, 1890	
DINOCERATA—(Of an extinct order of gigantic mammals)	
.....Illustrated by O. C. Marsh, Washington, 1884	
NATURE'S LIBRARY—Shells, Fishes, Bird Neighbours, Game Birds, Wild Flowers, Animals, Insects, Etc., Illustrated	
.....Catalogue of Canadian Birds, John Macouen, M. P., 1904	
COOK'S VOYAGES—Short account.	
THE PASSING OF A RACE	D. W. Higgins, Toronto, 1905
AUSTRALIA AND ITS COLONIES	Fitzgerald, 1881
POLYNESIA—Historic account of Pacific Islands, etc.	1845
SONG OF HIAWATHA by Longfellow	1836
EARLY RECORDS of Providence, Rhode Island . . . 6 Vols., Providence, 1894	
MURRAY'S HAND-BOOK OF THE MEDITERRANEAN	1881
AUSTRALIA AND OTHER POEMS	T. K. HERVEY, 1829
A RESIDENCE IN TASMANIA	Stoney, 1856
FISHING FOR PLEASURE	E. Marston
LAYS OF THE NORTH—Canadian Poems	A. G. Machar, 1902

Guide and Handbook to the Museum, Vancouver, B. C.

OUR PLANET—Its past and future.....	1870
WORDS BY AN EYE-WITNESS—"Linesman".....	1902
A graphic account of the war in South Africa.	
SOME HOBBY HORSES.....	A. C. Montessor, 1888
Coins, Seals, Postage Stamps, Etc.	
TALES AND SONGS OF IRELAND.....	1890
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY WAIFS.....	Ashton, 1887
NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE.....	White, 1836
SIXTY YEARS OF AN AGITATOR'S LIFE.....	
.....	Autobiography of Geo. Jacob Holyoake, 1902
POEMS.....	F. G. Scott, Toronto, 1900
LIFE OF MONK.....	John Corbet, 1889
LIFE OF CAPT. COOK.....	W. Besant, 1890
NATURE'S POETICAL CALENDER.....	Wilson, 1852
ENGLAND IN THE DAYS OF OLD.....	Andrews, 1897
OUT OF DOORS—Nature Studies.....	J. G. Wood, 1882
ORIGIN, PROGRESS AND DESTINY OF THE ENGLISH LAN-	
GUAGE AND LITERATURE.....	J. A. Weisse, N. Y., 1879
BAILEY'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY.....	1801

The library will be added to and the books classified.





THE MUSEUM, VANCOUVER

THE VANCOUVER MUSEUM had a very small beginning. On April 17, 1894, a meeting was held at O'Brien Hall, where "The Art Historical and Scientific Association of Vancouver" was formed. The Rev. L. Norman Tucker, now Canon Tucker, was the first President, and Mr. H. J. De Forest the Secretary, a position he still retains. The association soon grew in importance and public favor and in November, 1894, the Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen, honored a meeting with his presence. The Society has also had as guests Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, and other leaders in Science, Art and Literature.

Soon after the Association determined on forming a Museum, interesting exhibits were freely given and loaned. These were housed at first, in Granville Street. In 1905 the Museum found a home in the Carnegie Library, a home all too small for the interesting exhibits which keep coming and for the ever increasing number of visitors.



TO MR. H. J. DE FOREST and to Mr. Mellon probably more than to any other persons the success of the Museum, during its early days, was due. So says a writer in "The B. C. Home Magazine." Mr. De Forest's talent as an artist is seen in several fine pictures which decorate the walls, especially two of Hawaii, which he painted when visiting those islands. He also contributes some New Zealand pictures and several of picturesque spots in British Columbia, for he is a most industrious artist. His work as curator is seen in the careful and intelligent arrangement of the exhibits—particularly of the mineralogical specimens. It is to be hoped that a larger museum will give Mr. De Forest "ample scope and verge enough" for his work—a work in which he delights.



CANON TUCKER, D. D.

The Rev. Norman Tucker, D. D. (now Canon Tucker), presided at the meeting at which "The Vancouver Art, Historical and Scientific Society" was started. He has been a warm friend and supporter from the first.

Mr. R. Waller was one of the first Directors of the Society—he holds the position of Director to-day, and the Society owes no little of its success to his interest in its movements.



MR. R. WALLER



ROLAND D. GRANT, D.D.

AMONG the most generous friends of the Vancouver Museum must be mentioned Dr. Roland Grant who, during his residence in Vancouver, helped the Art, Historical & Scientific Association in many ways. Dr. Roland Grant lost no opportunity of drawing attention to the objects of the Association. The fine collection of minerals and gems which he has loaned to the Museum forms one of its principal attractions. These cases represent the enthusiastic labor of many years, directed by much discerning skill.

A well-known writer, commending the work of Dr. Roland Grant and those associated with him in founding the Museum, says: "An enterprise of this sort is of great importance to Vancouver in an instructive way. The Museum has the custody of things with regard to the history of the Province, which would otherwise be lost. The Art, Historical & Scientific Association is filling a good role and is worthy of the support of all intelligent British Columbians."

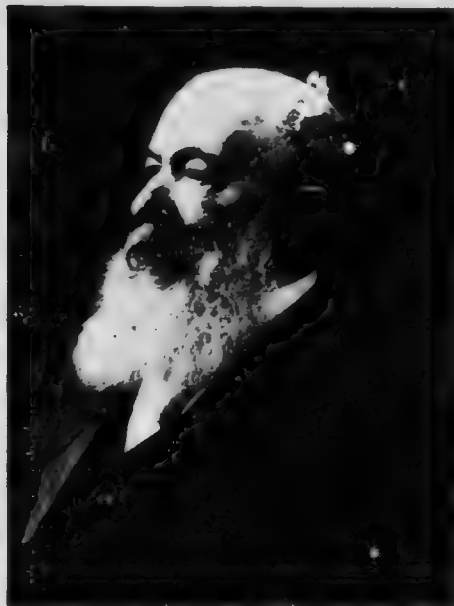
Dr. Roland Grant has been the President of the Association and never ceased to take interest in it.



MRS. H. A. MELLON
First Vice-President

Mrs. Mellon has been associated with the Vancouver Art, Historical and Scientific Association from its inception. She has ever taken the keenest interest in its welfare and is now active in all its undertakings. Mrs. Mellon is an ardent collector and possesses many interesting objects.

Capt. H. A. Mellon is a valued member of the Board of Directors. He has travelled much and picked up many curiosities, some of which are now in the Museum. In all the Society's work Capt. Mellon's advice and help have proved invaluable.



CAPT. H. A. MELLON
*Five Years Second Vice-President and
now one of the Directors*



MRS. T. TRACEY

During the early years of the Association's work Mrs. T. Tracey gave splendid help. She was six years a member of the Executive and her services are gratefully remembered.

This lady (Mrs. J. Macaulay) has been First President of the Association. She is now one of the Directors. She has ever been a particularly active member of the Association.



MRS. J. MACAULAY

A very active and useful Director is Mr. Wm. Dalton. A "collector" of acumen and industry he has lent many valuable articles to the Museum and helped forward its work in every possible way.



DR. G. W. BOGGS



M. W. DALTON

The Second Vice-President of the Association this year is Dr. Boggs, who has been actively connected with the Association from the first. His advice and help have always been available.



PROF. E. ODLUM, M. A.

FOR SEVERAL years Professor Odlum was president of the Association to which he has rendered very valuable assistance. In the brief sketch of those who have helped the association and museum there are several omissions. The editor has used such material as he had at hand. It is impossible in the sketch of the Museum which follows to do more than indicate some of its interesting features. Special attention is drawn to the

COLLECTION OF MAPS

which should prove very useful to travelers and those interested in the progress of British Columbia.

This first edition of the Vancouver Museum Handbook is admittedly incomplete. Suggestions for future editions will be welcome. Let it be remembered that the Museum has a

FUTURE BEFORE IT.



THE MUSEUM ITS SCOPE

IN the rooms devoted to the Museum there is not space for proper classification. When the exhibits are properly housed the collection may be arranged in sections so as to be much more useful to the students.

Roughly, the exhibits may be arranged into the following classes:

FINE ARTS.

Painting—Oil and Water Colors, Pastels, Etchings, Black and White Drawings, Etc.

SCULPTURE.

Casts from the Antique and Specimens of Modern Sculpture, Statues, Busts, Medallions, Etc.

HISTORICAL PORTRAITS AND PICTURES.

Illustrating the history of Canada and the Pacific Islands.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Exhibits illustrative of the stone, bronze and iron ages, stone implements, weapons, etc., of the earliest ages.

Guide and Handbook to the Museum, Vancouver, B. C.

POTTERY, GLASS AND ENAMEL.

Ancient, mediaeval and modern examples from various countries.

CARVINGS.

Stone, ivory, horn and wood carvings, illustrating the characteristic art prevailing at various times and places.

MINERALOGY.

An attempt is being made to have a complete collection of the ores, minerals, coal and other products of Canada and British Columbia. There is already a very fair collection described under the heading Mineralogy.

TREES AND WOODS.

There is a very good collection of the various woods growing in Canada and British Columbia. This collection is being added to.

METAL WORK.

Comprising objects made of various metals, from various countries, including wrought, cast, repousse and damascene work.

ARMS AND ARMOUR.

European, Oriental and more especially the weapons of the early inhabitants of Canada, British Columbia and the Pacific Islands.

LAMPS.

Lamps and heating appliances and methods of.

PROCURING LIGHT.

Specimens from various countries. Special efforts being made to procure early specimens from America, Canada and the Pacific Islands.

PIPES.

Tobacco-pipes from all parts of the world, opium, hemp and other pipes, snuff boxes, etc., especially specimens of Canadian interest.

IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, LOCKS, KEYS, ETC.

Implements, especially primitive ones, used for agricultural purposes: traps, fish-hooks and other appliances under this head.

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MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

Models and actual specimens, if not too large, showing the evolution and distribution of the means of transit and transport on land and water, from the most primitive contrivance; especially specimens of Canadian interest.

COSTUMES AND PERSONAL DECORATIONS.

Costumes, head and foot gear, fans, combs, shell, bead and feather ornaments, jewelry, etc., especially Indian work and other examples of Canadian and local interest.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

String, wind and percussion instruments, bells, gongs and rattles, especially those of Canadian, American and local interest.

RELIGIONS.

Sacred figures, furniture and other objects, especially having local interest. Objects also illustrating the magical practices, superstitions, etc., of Canadian Indians and Pacific Islanders.

ETHNOLOGY.

Ethnological collections of special local interest.

NATURAL HISTORY AND SPORTS.

NATURAL HISTORY AND BOTANY.

THE FLORA AND FAUNA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A very wide class. This collection is being constantly added to. Cards attached to the specimens give sufficient description. When the collection is more complete there will be justification for a complete catalogue.

The reader will see from the above list of exhibits that the directors aim at making the Museum comprehensive and widely useful.

Suitable articles, gifts or on loan, may be sent to

THE CURATOR,

The Museum,

Vancouver, B. C.

*** In the case of any large article it will be well to communicate with the Curator before dispatching it.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

At present the Museum is situate over the Carnegie Library at the corner of Hastings street and Westminster avenue. Hopes are fervently entertained, however, that ere long Vancouver will possess a Museum in a more central position and one able to afford ample accommodation for its growing collection of interesting exhibits.

For some time past the Art, Historical and Scientific Association has advocated the erection of a memorial building in honor of the two great discoverers, Captain James Cook and Captain Vancouver, the building to be used as a Museum and Art Gallery. As soon as the new Court House is completed, the old Court House building will become vacant. An opportunity is now presented to secure the Old Court House square and building for the city, rather than have it sold for business property. Owing to its central position, the building is peculiarly adapted for a Museum and picture gallery. It has been proposed also to institute an Aquarium to exhibit the Pacific Coast fish, and a mineral and timber exhibit. The Museum hall could be also used for public meetings, and as headquarters for societies working in the city's interest. The great importance of securing the old City Hall square, a beautiful piece of park-like verdure, for a breathing space in the very centre of the city, is also fully realized.

Guide and Handbook to the Museum, Vancouver, B. C.

At a meeting of the Vancouver City Council, the Provincial Government was unanimously memorialized by resolution "to convey to the Corporation of the City of Vancouver the land and building at the corner of Hastings and Cambie Streets, used as a Court House."

The Art, Historical and Scientific Association unanimously resolved as follows:

"That the Province be respectfully requested to convey to the City of Vancouver for Art, Historical, Scientific, Museum and other public purposes, the old Court House and grounds, situate on Hastings Street, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Premier and members of the Legislature; that a copy of the above resolution, along with a resolution passed by the City Council be printed and circulated among the different associations of the City."

This has been endorsed by the representative associations in the city.



THE COURT HOUSE.

THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.

THE MUSEUM, situated on the upper floor of the Carnegie Library, has the advantage of "a good entrance." But should it remove to the Court House, the visitor will walk straight into Picture Gallery and Museum.

On entering the Carnegie Library, to reach the Museum, the visitor will notice, on the right, a stained glass window having the portraits of Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Moore and Robert Burns.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The eminent author of "The Waverley Novels," was born in 1771 and died in 1832. His place of birth was an old house in the College Wynd, Edinburgh, long since demolished. He practised at the bar for some years, but always had an inclination for literature. He wrote many poems and ballads, but his fame rests chiefly upon his wonderful series of historical romances. A reverse of fortune he met with heroic fortitude. His life, by Lockhart, is well worth studying.

THOMAS MOORE.

Thomas Moore, the celebrated author of "The Irish Melodies," "Lalla Rookh" and other poems, was born at Dublin in May, 1779. He died in 1852. He united the arts of Poetry and Music and revived the tradition of the minstrel and the troubadour of the middle ages. As a man he was amiable, generous and high minded.

ROBERT BURNS.

"The Poet of Scotland" was born in 1759 and died in 1796. He was the son of a farmer, who held a small farm in Kincardineshire. Robert as a young man was partner in a farm with his brother, but his poetical genius soon asserted itself. His volume of "Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect," when published, at Kilmarnock, created quite a sensation in the literary world and Burns became quite a celebrity. "Criticism of Burns is only permitted to Scotchmen of pure blood." It may be said of him, however, that his verse is unapproachable for masculine strength and concentrated utterance of passion. He reflects every mood of the Scottish character. His Scotch songs will live for ever.

Guide and Handbook to the Museum, Vancouver, B. C.

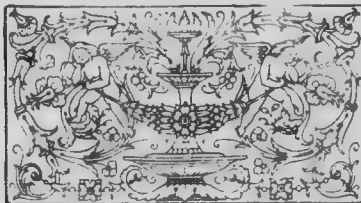
On the landing of the Library, on the stairs leading to the Museum, is another fine stained glass window with the portrait of Shakspeare, Spenser and Milton. A short biography of Shakspeare is given later on in connection with the portrait in the Museum.

EDMUND SPENSER.

The author of "The Shepheard's Calender," and "The Faerie Queene," was born in London, England, about 1552; he died in 1599. Spenser was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School. His fame as a poet chiefly rests on the poems named above, but he was a voluminous writer. He was associated with Leicester and other Elizabethan celebrities, including Raleigh, whom he called "The Shepherd of the Ocean." Except Milton and perhaps Gray, Spenser was the most learned of the English poets.

JOHN MILTON.

The immortal author of "Paradise Lost" was born in Cheapside, London. He was born in 1608 and died in 1674. At Christ's Church, Cambridge, he early gave signs of greatness; he was a remarkable "disputant." He had in some respects a chequered career. He was associated with Cromwell in the troublous period of the Civil War and his domestic life was at times very troubled. The fire of London, in 1666, destroyed the house he had inherited from his father. For his splendid work, "Paradise Lost," he only received £10. Milton was not only a great poet, but a great political writer in defence of the Freedom of the Press and Religious Liberty and other cognate subjects. His eventful life can only be touched on here—other notes concerning Milton are given in connection with pictures in the Museum.





PICTURES AND WORKS OF ART.

THE pictures in the Museum are not numerous but several are of historic interest and some are the work of artists long associated with Canada. Mr. Bell-Smith, the well-known artist of Toronto, contributes some paintings. The work of Mr. De Forest is well known. There are views of Stanley Park, mountain scenery, and other pictures of local interest. Among the water colors is a picture of "Cromwell and Miton." There is a fine mezzo-tint engraving of "Robinson Crusoe," and the beginning of what in time will be a good Art Gallery. The Curator will gladly accept either as gift or loan any Good Picture—especially welcome will be those of local interest. A beginning has already been made for a collection of Historical Pictures and Portraits of Canadian interest.

In the first room is a

COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Egyptian Monuments and Landscapes, Panoramic View of Constantinople, Panoramic View of Athens, Photographic Copies of Works by Italian Masters, etc. Presented by Mdme. Anna Aalberg.

COLLECTION OF BRITISH COLUMBIAN FLORA.



"CITY HALL" IN VANCOUVER AFTER THE FIRE, 1886.

(Painted by Mr. Mower Martin, from a Photograph by Mr. Devine.)

The group consists of Mayor M. A. McLean, Aldermen Jos. Humphrey, L. A. Hamilton, Robert Balfour, Thos. Dunn, W. W. Northcote, I. P. Hamilton, Chas. Coldwell, Joseph Griffiths and Peter Cordiner, City Clerk Thos. F. McGuigan, City Solicitor J. J. Blake and the Coroner, Dr. W. J. McGuigan.

VANCOUVER is called "The Terminal City" because it is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia. This situation, and its position on Burrard Inlet, one of the finest natural harbors in the world, gives it an importance which has been made manifest during the past few years, and the promise of progress impossible to estimate or over-rate. Vancouver is emphatically "A City With a Future." Early in its existence it was swept by fire, but the loss it then sustained only acted as a stimulus to the exertions of its citizens, whose public spirit, courage and enterprize are shown in every department of public and commercial life.

Guide and Handbook to the Museum, Vancouver, B. C.

The Museum contains many pictures and local views which will interest the visitors and tempt the tourist to many a delightful excursion. Vancouver is surrounded by the very finest scenery, having on all sides the elements which go to make up the picturesque. The broad expanse of Burrard Inlet is backed by the Coast range of mountains, their lofty broken crests forming a most impressive view.

The city was incorporated in 1886. A primeval forest is now a thriving city with a fine electrical tramway service, a fine water supply, well conducted newspapers to voice the wants of its citizens, and a public-spirited municipality to give effect to the citizens' wishes.



DAVID OPPENHEIMER, SECOND MAYOR OF VANCOUVER.

(Painted by W. Besseur.)

The late David Oppenheimer was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, in 1834. He came to America in 1848 and settled in New Orleans. After being in business, with his brother, at Lafayette, he came to the Pacific Coast. In 1860 he and his brother were at Victoria with branch stores in several places in the Province. Losing a centre at Yale, by fire, they centered all their interests in Vancouver. In 1887 he was elected Alderman and in 1888 Mayor, holding that office also in 1889 and 1890. He attained many honours and was connected with every enterprise calculated to advance the interests of the City and the Province.



CAPTAIN VANCOUVER

I. CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER.....*R. L. Aldridge, of Victoria*

(Presented to the City of Vancouver by Messrs. J. C. Keith and E. E. Rand.)

Captain George Vancouver, after whom the island and the city are named, was born in 1758. When a boy of 13 he entered the English Navy, being rated as an able seaman on board the "Resolution," commanded by Capt. James Cook.

Vancouver soon gained promotion and he was a midshipman in the "Discovery." After serving in the "Martin" he joined the "Fame" and, sailing with Rodney, he took part in the battle of April 12, 1782. After a visit to Jamaica, Vancouver prepared to go out on an exploring visit to the South Seas, but this project was stopped by a dispute about Nootka Sound. On December 15, 1790, Vancouver was raised to the rank of commander and in 1791 he sailed in the "Discovery" for Nootka Sound "to receive back in form the territory which the Spaniards had seized" and to make a survey of the coast northward. Following Cook's route he surveyed the west Coast of Australia, where he made important

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discoveries and he marked a correct coast line of a portion of New Zealand. After visiting Tahiti and carrying out the duty imposed upon him at Nootka, he examined the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, discovered the Gulf of Georgia, and passing on he circumnavigated the large island which has since borne the name "Vancouver Island."

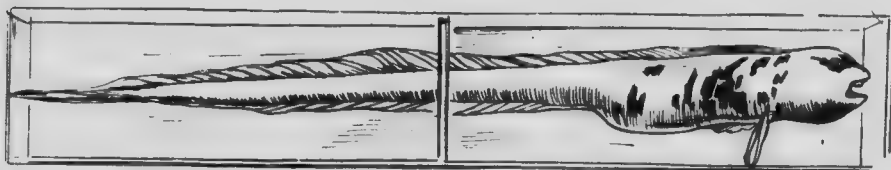
Continuing his voyage he, for the first time, correctly delineated the coast from San Francisco northward. The "Discovery" arrived in the Thames on 20th October, 1795, and it was soon recognized that the voyage had been a memorable and important one. Vancouver now devoted himself to the preparation of his journals for publication. This work was not quite completed when he died, at Petersham, on May 10, 1798. The book was finished by his brother, John Vancouver, assisted by Captain Puget, who had sailed in the "Discovery" and who gave his name to "Puget Sound."

The work was published in a few month after the author's death and bears the following title:

"A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World in the Years 1790-1795, in the Discovery Sloop-of-War and Armed Tender Chatham, Under the Command of Captain George Vancouver."

There is a portrait of Vancouver, attributed to L. F. Abbott, in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

Sir Joseph Banks has somewhat condemned Vancouver for his "harsh and severe discipline," but the commander of a ship "sailing into unknown seas" must have "a hand of iron." Explorers from Drake to McClure and Stanley have found strong measures, at times necessary. Vancouver would not have achieved his success if he had not put his foot firmly down on insolence and insubordination.



WOLF FISH.



CAPT. COOK.

2. CAPTAIN JAMES COOK. (Born, 1728; Died, 1779).

This great seaman and circumnavigator was the son of an agricultural laborer, and was born at Marton, Cleveland, Great Britain. As a boy he managed to get a little education in the intervals of frightening crows from the farmers' fields. At 12 years of age he was bound apprentice to a small shopkeeper in a fishing village near Whitby, Yorkshire. He quarrelled with his master, and leaving the village shop he entered the service of Messrs. Walker, shipowners of Whitby, and in their ships sailed to Newcastle, Norway and in the Baltic seas. In 1755 England was at war with France, and Cook, not waiting for the "press gang," volunteered for the King's service. He became an "able seaman" on board the "Eagle." He won the favor of Captain Hugh Pallisser, who obtained for him a master's warrant. In May, 1759, James Cook, as master of the "Mercury," sailed for North America, and having surveyed the St. Lawrence, he was, as pilot and chartist, useful to the British Navy. He proved so intelligent and active, indeed, that he was appointed "master" of Lord Colville's ship the "Northumberland." So assiduously did Cook apply himself to mathematics and astronomical navigation that in a few years he was made "marine surveyor of the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador." Several years were spent in very useful work.

In May, 1768, Cook having received a lieutenant's commission, took command of the "Endeavour" and sailed for the Pacific to observe the transit of Venus, Mr., afterwards Sir Joseph, Banks accompanied this expedition. On the homeward voyage New Zealand was for the first time sailed around, examined and charted with fair accuracy. The east coast of Australia was examined and Cook gave the name of "New South Wales" to land which reminded him of the shores of the Bristol Channel. The botanists on board gave the name to "Botany Bay," and "Endeavor Straits" preserve the name of the ship in which Cook made important discoveries. Cook's success in this voyage obtained for him the rank of commander, and in 1772 he took command of another expedition to the Pacific. His ship was the "Resolution," in which he made a memorable voyage and many important discoveries near the Antarctic Circle, on the shores of New Zealand and Tahiti and in Queen Charlotte Sound. On this voyage New Caledonia was discovered. From this voyage he returned to England in 1775, having destroyed many fallacies and obtained for the first time a fairly accurate knowledge of the southern Pacific. But more important than anything else were his contributions to hygienic science, for the wonderful way in which he had preserved the health of his crew, not only entitled him to the Copley medal but won the gratitude of sailors throughout the world. From this time the health of "those who go down to the sea in ships" has been better looked after than ever before.

Cook received the rank of captain and an appointment at Greenwich Hospital, but ere long he volunteered to command an expedition to the North Pacific in search of a "Northwest Passage" to the north of America. In his old ship, the "Resolution," Cook sailed from England on 12th July, 1776. The "Resolution" and the "Discovery" spent a year among the islands of the South Pacific. The Sandwich Islands were discovered, a remarkable voyage was made northward along the west coast of America, and then having reached Icy Cape, Cook turned back to the Sandwich Islands, which he determined to thoroughly survey during the winter months. Cook was treated with great respect by the natives of Hawaii, but after the lapse of a few weeks their demeanor changed. They were great thieves, and their persistent robberies had to be punished. When the cutter of the "Discovery" was quietly stolen Cook went on shore with an escort of marines determined to seize the king and hold him as hostage until the boat was returned. The king was willing to go on board Cook's ships, but the natives armed themselves and forced Cook, who tried to avoid a conflict, to retreat to his boats. At the

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waterside the marines fired on the crowd of natives. Cook told his men to "cease firing," and endeavored to get away without bloodshed, but four marines were killed and Cook left almost alone on the shore, was stunned by a blow on the head, and sinking on his knees he was stabbed by a native with a dagger. He nearly got into the boat but was dragged from the water and beaten and stabbed to death, his comrades, unable to help him, leaving his dead body in the hands of the savages.

Captain Clerke received much censure for almost deserting Cook. This same man was afterwards cashiered for cowardice at the battle of Camperdown. The death of Cook was the result of a sudden outbreak of fury among people who had gained a character for hospitality and good feeling. Cook was married and his wife survived him many years. There is a portrait of Cook in the Painted Hall, Greenwich, and an obelisk to his memory close to the spot where he fell, but as one of his biographers truly says:

"His truest and best memorial is the map of the Pacific."





ADMIRAL BLIGH.

ADMIRAL BLIGH—"BREAD-FRUIT" BLIGH OF THE "BOUNTY."

Painted by P. Noel Bursill, from an Engraving.

Admiral Bligh was born in Cornwall, England, about 1753. He entered the Royal Navy and, as sailing-master, he accompanied Captain Cook, in the "Resolution," on Cook's second voyage round the world. On this voyage the bread fruit—always associated with Bligh's name, was discovered at Otaheite. Bligh had a distinguished naval career. He fought under Lord Howe at Gibraltar. Being distinguished as a navigator he was appointed to the "Bounty," and sent to obtain plants of the bread-fruit tree and acclimatize them in the British West Indies. His crew became demoralized at Otaheite and Bligh's hot temper led to a mutiny. Bligh and eighteen loyal men of his crew were cast adrift in an open boat, in which they sailed 3,618 miles. Bligh's skill and courage eventually landed him and twelve survivors safe in England. The mutineers under Fletcher Christian landed at Pitcairn Island, where they established a remarkable and eventually prosperous community. Bligh won many honours. He died in December, 1817 and was buried at Old St. Mary's Church, Lambeth, England.

INTERESTING "BLIGH" CHAIRS.

In the Museum are two quaint chairs. They belonged to Gen. Lach Macquarie, who succeeded General Bligh as Governor of New South Wales. The chairs are of Australian cedar and Kangaroo skin.



SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Born, 1552. Beheaded, 1618.

(Painted by F. Noel Bursill, from a Print.)

Born at Budleigh, in Devonshire. His first introduction to the notice of Queen Elizabeth, when he is said to have thrown down his velvet cloak for her to walk upon, has been admirably related by Sir Walter Scott in his tale of "Kenilworth." He rose rapidly in favour, and was knighted in 1584. He was one of the most accomplished and adventurous men of his age, and greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry in several naval conflicts and expeditions against the Spaniards. Nor was he less celebrated as the planner of that colony on the mainland of America which in honour of the Maiden Queen was named "Virginia." At the death of Elizabeth in 1603 his fortunes fell. He was imprisoned for twelve years in the Tower, during which period he composed his celebrated "History of the World." Finally, after some other vicissitudes of fortune, he was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1618.

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THE following portraits have interest for students of American history. The names "Wilberforce" and "Wolfe" are "writ large" in Colonial annals.



WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

Born, 1759. Died, 1833.

A native of Hull, Yorkshire. In 1776 he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and there first commenced that intimate friendship with Mr. Pitt which continued through their lives. His ambition to represent his native town was gratified by his election soon after he had attained the age of twenty-one. When Pitt became Prime Minister in 1783, Wilberforce exerted himself strenuously to support the new administration.

In 1781 he was elected country member for Yorkshire. Early in 1787 he obtained a Royal proclamation against vice and immorality. He associated himself with Granville Sharpe and Thomas Clarkson to procure the abolition of the slave-trade and became the parliamentary leader of that great cause. On this subject, as on many others, his eloquence was greatly admired. In 1812 he resigned his seat for the county, and in 1825 his declining health forced him to retire from public life. He died at Chelsea, England.

GENERAL WOLFE.

Born at Westerham, England, 1726. Died, 1759.

(Painted by F. Noel Bursill, from a Print.)

James Wolfe was the son of a retired officer in the British army. Entering the military service at an early age, he was present at the battles of Lafeldt and Minden, and displayed such discretion and judgment during the conduct of the expedition against Rochefort, that he was selected by Mr. Pitt to command in North America. In 1758 Wolfe joined Boscawen and Amherst in the reduction of Louisbourg, and on his return the following year was at once sent on an expedition against Quebec, at that time the capital of the French in Canada.

On the 13th of September the English had made themselves masters of the heights of Abraham, which commanded the town, and after a most gallant contest the French gave way. Montcalm, their commander, was killed; and Wolfe also, being severely wounded, expired on the field in the very moment of victory. His body was brought to England, and interred at Greenwich.



THE EARLIEST MUSEUM.

(Portrait of Elias Ashmole)

(Painted by F. Noel Bursill, from the Bust.)

Museums, so far as the British Empire is concerned, may trace their origin to Elias Ashmole. He was born at Lichfield, in 1617. He espoused the Royalist cause, and obtaining a position in Oxford, he had leisure to devote himself to astrology, alchemy and the study of antiquities. He came to London, where he became one of the earliest English Freemasons, being initiated in 1640. Ashmole had bequeathed to him the collection, or "Museum" formed by John Tradescant. This collection he removed to Oxford, where it became the "Ashmolean Museum," known to antiquaries all over the world.

The Vancouver Museum is cramped for space. Its usefulness would be much increased by more room. Loan exhibitions could be often arranged.



COPY OF THE "OLD PEDLAR'S WINDOW."

(By F. Noel Bursill, from the window in Lambeth Church, London, England.) Here in British Columbia, where there is rapid development and land increases so quickly in value, it is interesting to recall the fact that land, even in London, the capital of "the Old Country," had, a few centuries ago, but small (comparative) value. In Old St. Mary's Church, Lambeth, there is a very curious stained glass window. Tradition says a Pedlar gave an acre of land to Lambeth, out of gratitude for some favour received. That land originally brought in \$2 a year. In recent years it has proved immensely valuable, and it is now part of the site of the Great County Hall of London.

The compiler of this Hand-Book will readily be forgiven for introducing a mention of Old St. Mary's Church, Lambeth, for the church has several associations with the Pacific. Admiral Bligh rests in the churchyard close to the Trades-cants, who had many South Sea objects in their museum.

Several other pictures and interesting objects will be found in the "Bursill Collection."



WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

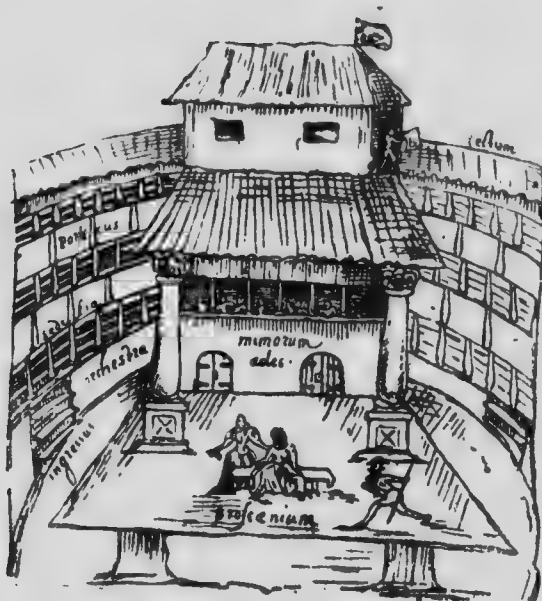
Born at Stratford-upon-Avon, 1564. Died, 1616.

Married, 1582, Anne Hathaway, of the neighborhood of Stratford. In 1589 he was a joint proprietor in the Blackfriars Theatre, London. A mention of his play of "Hamlet" being performed occurs in 1589. In 1593 Shakspeare dedicated his poem of "Venus and Adonis" to the Earl of Southampton. The first printed play of Shakespeare was "Henry VI. (Part II.)" in 1594. A list of several of his plays was given by Francis Meres in 1598, omitting, however, "Hamlet," "Taming of the Shrew," "Henry V.," and "Othello." "Henry V." was produced in 1599. With the exception of a few plays in quarto (now rarities), no authorized edition of Shakspeare's plays was printed in his lifetime. His works were first published collectively in one folio volume in 1623, under the auspices of his brother managers and actors, Heminge and Condell.

In his own plays Shakspeare used to perform the parts of the Ghost in "Hamlet," and Old Adam in "As You Like It." He died at Stratford-upon-Avon.

When Vancouver has a Picture Gallery worthy of the city a series of pictures illustrating Shakespeare will be on view. They are already promised.

The student of Shakespeare will see that the poet "in his mind's eye," saw the great future and power of the British Colonies. Shakespeare was a prophet as well as a poet.



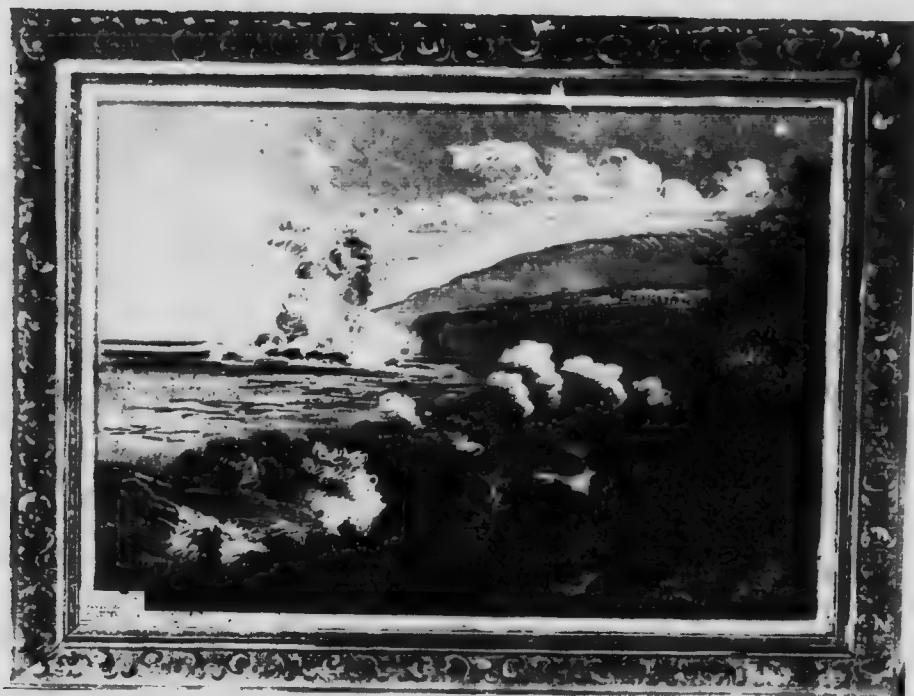
ELIZABETHAN PLAYHOUSE.

(Drawn by F. Noel Bursill, from Old Prints.)

The cut here given is from a contemporary sketch of an Elizabethan playhouse. The original was sketched on the blank leaf of a book which a Dutch vendor was reading while waiting for the performance. "The Globe," "The Swan" and other playhouses of Shakespeare's day were situated on Bankside, by the River Thames. They were almost roofless, and very rudely built, mostly of wood.



WHERE SHAKESPEARE RESTS



10. VOLCANO OF KILAUEA ON THE ISLAND OF HAWAII. *H. J. De Forest*

This picture was painted from sketches made on the spot in 1891. Painted from an elevation of about one-quarter mile from the active crater. The three columns of light are reflected from lakes of molten lava. The red stream on the left represents flowing lava.

11. VOLCANO OF KILAUEA (Another View) *H. J. D. Forest*

The present level of the crater floor is quite 1,000 feet below the level of the surrounding terrace and, being barren of vegetation, presents a gray surface, conveying the impression of a lake. The steam cloud shows the position of the active crater. A few days after the original sketches were made there was a violent shock of earthquake, and cones and molten lakes disappeared to a depth of 1,000 feet. The whole appearance of the place was much changed. This fact makes the picture of special interest to the geologist.

There are several other pictures by Mr H. J. De Forest on view. Some, on loan, are not included. He is constantly adding fresh subjects on loan.

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Attention should be given to the following:

ABBEY AND VALE OF KIRKSTALL.

Two steel engravings. Views of Kirkstall, England. Published in 1804.
Presented by Prof. E. Odium, M. A., Vancouver.

"ROSES."

Presented by Mrs. McCraney, Vancouver.

"MOUNTAIN NEAR BANFF."

Water Color. Presented by Mr. T. M. Martin, Toronto.

FERN PICTURES.

Forty-four in number. Presented by Mr. H. J. de Forrest.

COPY OF THE LONDON "SUN."

Printed in gold in commemoration of the coronation of Queen Victoria. Date, 1838. Presented by Mrs. Machin, Vancouver.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF AUSTRALIAN SCENERY.

Lent by Mr. Isaac Oppenheim.

"WILD FLOWERS," NEW SOUTH WALES.

Presented by Mr. H. J. de Forrest.

PHOTOGRAPH OF MAIN STREET OF OLD YALE,
in 1862, showing pack train and wagons leaving the Cariboo.

Hanging in a conspicuous place on the wall is

A LARGE CHINESE COLORED PRINT,

illustrating the various punishments which it is supposed will be inflicted in the great hereafter upon the guilty ones of this earth. "The punishment is made to fit the crime."



BUST OF NELSON.

The "British and Foreign Sailors' Society" presented this bust of Admiral Horatio Nelson, "The Hero of the Nile," to the City of Vancouver. By the courtesy of Mayor Bethune it was handed over to the Museum.

The fame of Nelson is so worldwide that it is unnecessary to give his biography. It is interesting, however, to remember that his brief stay at Quebec was full of romantic interest.

CAIQUE CANOE.

(Presented by Mrs. Edward Lewis.)

This canoe, eighteen feet in length, is covered with walrus skin. It was brought to Vancouver from St. Michael.

WEIGHT FROM SAFETY VALVE OF THE "BEAVER."

Presented by Mr. Jones, Brockton Point light.

A special collection relating to ships and boats is contemplated.



JOHN WESLEY.

In one case is a Bible from which John Wesley preached at Leeds and in another case a tea-pot he used.

An interesting exhibit is the

AUTOGRAPH OF "LOUIS DAVID RIEL,"

presented by Mr. McCuag, of Vancouver. This autograph was secured a week before Riel's death.

OLD IRON-BOUND TRUNK (Dated 1699).

From Mr. John Savage, of Fairview. An old family relic, doubtless, with a history. Interesting, indeed, is

A LETTER WRITTEN BY LOUIS KOSSUTH,

the "Hungarian Patriot" and orator, who was for a time Governor of Hungary. This letter was received from Mrs. Stewart Hamilton, of Vancouver. The letter was addressed to Provost B. Robinson, grandfather of Mrs. Stewart Hamilton.

ONE-HAND CLOCK,

From Mr. William Dalton, of Vancouver. The motive power is one heavy weight. The date of the clock is before 1700; the oak brackets supporting it were taken from a church door some 500 years old.



There are several interesting examples of carving in ivory in the Museum. Strictly speaking, no substance except the tusk of the elephant should be called ivory. Other animals, however, furnish substances often called, and not improperly, ivory. The walrus, the narwhal and the hippopotamus may be cited as examples. There is also the "fossil," remains of the gigantic and extinct mammoth.

Ivory was carved in very remote ages. Specimens have been found in caves—the dwelling places of people who lived when the reindeer and the mammoth ranged over the plains of Southern Europe. Many specimens of ancient ivory carving are very beautiful. Chessmen were made of ivory in very early times—the British Museum possesses a remarkably beautiful set, dating from the 12th Century.

In the Vancouver Museum will be found some specimens of

ANCIENT IVORY CHESSMEN.

Attention is drawn to the curiously Carved Masks and the Totem Poles, etc.

There are specimens of Indian carved woodwork very curious.

It is hoped that in time the Museum will have many beautiful specimens of carving, ancient and modern.



ARCHÆOLOGY literally means the study of antiquity and the ancient things. At one time the study was chiefly confined to ancient Greek and Roman art, but in these days the field of research has been much widened.

The "Art, Historical and Scientific Association of Vancouver" will endeavor to secure for the Museum. Such articles as will represent the early life of the peoples who inhabited these regions long ago. The alliance between Archaeology and Geology will be fully recognized and in time the exhibits may be so numerous, and so classified, as to give a consecutive history of those who have inhabited the Pacific Coast and islands from the earliest time to the present day. The Curator asks the kindly co-operation of all in this endeavor.

The visitor should look carefully round the museum and note the ancient weapons and implements. Then from specimens of "the stone age" turn to implements of iron and bronze. See the gradual development of man's industry and his arts and crafts. "Progress" is the true lesson of Archaeology.



CASTS FROM THE ANTIQUE AND OTHER SCULPTURE.

AT PRESENT the Museum does not possess much sculpture. There is a good cast of "The Venus of Milo," and other casts from the antique. Mr. J. Francis Bursill contributes two statuettes from figures at Hull, England, and Mr. Noel Bursill exhibits a plaque of Emerson, the American essayist. In time the collection of sculpture, antique and modern, will be considerable. Several fine specimens are promised.



INTERESTING OBJECTS FROM SIAM.

These are a loan from Dr. W. A. Briggs. The collection includes several representations of "Buddha" in bronze and copper, with other idols; also ox bells, mule bells, a large gong and some highly decorated weapons, specimens of pottery and other interesting articles.

The Kingdom of Siam embraces the greater part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. The people are very skilful in metal work; they cast statues 50 feet high. In their religion they resemble the people of Ceylon. They hold great festivals, and from the days when the Portugese first opened up trade w'th them they have been found a wonderfully interesting people.

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ROMAN MOSAIC PAVEMENTS.

Two pieces found in Leicester, England. Presented by Miss Kilby.

Mosaic is the art of producing a design by joining together of pieces of hard substances, either naturally or artificially coloured. Mosaic work is very ancient; it was well known to the Assyrians and the Egyptians.

STONE AGE COLLECTION.

A very interesting collection is that lent by Dr. William Rear, Vancouver. The collection includes 27 celts, 5 axes, one being double-bitted, 4 pendants, steel used for fire kindling, perforated hammer head, stone whistle, ceremonial stone, spear heads, arrow heads, drills and other interesting articles. Dr. Rear has also contributed considerably to the Natural history section.

MUMMY COFFIN.

Hand; bread taken from mummy coffin, broken idol from mummy coffin and other relics.

From Mr. W. D. Burdis, Vancouver.

TWO SPEAR HEADS.

Circa, B. C. 1000.

JAPANESE SWORD HILTS.

ARROW POINT.

Found on Plain of Salarmis, B. C. 491.

AXE.

Circa, B. C. 1000, and ancient implements. All found in Cyprus.

Presented by Mr. J. S. Rankin, Vancouver.

STONE ARROW POINTS.

Presented by Mr. J. W. Knight, Chilliwack.

SET OF ANCIENT JAPANESE ARMOUR.

Lent by Mr. G. R. Arthur, New Westminster.

The case of British Columbian birds (presented by Mr. Sidney Williams), including Snow Owl, Gray Falcon, Black Scoter, Surf Scoter, Scamp Harlequin, long-tailed and other Ducks, Horned Grek and other Grebes, Golden-Winged Teal, Water Ouzels and other interesting and rare birds.

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COLLECTION OF MINERALS.

Minerals are contained in several cases. Each specimen is named.

COLLECTIONS OF CRYSTALS, ORES AND GEMS.

Prominent in the Museum stands Dr. Roland D. Grant's collection of crystals, ores and precious gems. The collection fills several large show cases that stand well in the centre of the room. Passing down to the left, the first case reached contains a collection of clear, smooth crystals; also a number of curious Indian arrow heads, votive offerings and pieces of petrified wood burnished with lustrous colors. The next case lower contains a number of dark gray fowls, with imprints of pre-historic fishes, fronded vegetation, lizards and eels. The next case contains a collection of copper ores. Another case contains a number of pearly shells, some time-worn relics of the stone age, etc. A fifth case contains a number of mineral ores and the sixth case a number of large and rougher specimens of rock. Dr. Grant was in the habit of calling his collection his "Mineral Flower Garden." The collection includes diamonds, emeralds, amethysts, sapphires, agates and other gems of many varieties and colors.

A COLLECTION OF GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

Contributed to the Museum by the Geological Department, Ottawa.

COLLECTION OF STONES.

Burned to fantastic forms and colors through agency of heat—in burning coal seams.
From. Prof. E. Odum, Vancouver, B. C.

FOSSIL.

Lepidodrendum of the Carboniferous Period. Found in England.
Presented by Mr. J. L. Powell, Vancouver.

NEW ZEALAND COLLECTION.

An interesting show case is the one contributed by Mr. H. I. De Forrest, filled with curiosities he gathered during his residence in New Zealand. There are specimens of different kinds of New Zealand wood, chips of greenstone, pressed specimens of insect life and other things from Maoriland. Mr. De Forrest also exhibits a number of paintings of New Zealand's geysers, stalactite caves and volcanoes.

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MALAY COLLECTION.

An interesting collection is contributed by Mr. L. C. Harvey, late of the Malay Peninsula. The following articles may be mentioned: Malay native drum, fiddle and bow, case of Sakair fire kindlers, creese blades, daggers and sheaths, Korean brass bowl, Borneo parang or sword, Sakai sumper-ton or weapons, bamboo case of poisoned darts, piece of sakair lace bark used as clothing, fibre-bound bamboo bottle, python skin, tonquim or beak of bird called the burong, sword-fish blades, specimen of Aka-kalu, a jungle growth, bird snares, specimens of Malay woods, specimens of galena ore specimens of gold ore, tusks and Malay natural history specimens.

ENGLISH BEAD-WORKED BAG.

Presented by Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Vancouver.

INDIAN BASKETS, MAT., ETC.

Presented by Mr. Frank Richards, Vancouver.

INDIAN CURIOS.

Leggings, Back Piece for Horse, Breastpiece for Horse, Necklace of Horse Teeth. Fork used at dog dance, War Club, Rattle used at wedding feast, etc.

TWO MODELS OF NATIVE DWELLINGS IN MANILLA.

Presented by Captain Dixon.

CARVED INDIAN CRADLE.

The Indians carved their cradles and many other articles in the most fantastic manner. Genuine specimens of old Indian work are rare and beautiful. Many spurious imitations are about.

FIGURE OF ESKIMO WOMAN

in native costume.

BASKET, CAP AND SPEARS

From the Solomon Islands.

Presented by Mr. Richard Robinson, Vancouver.

NATIVE FANS FROM SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Presented by Mr. Norman Hawkins, Vancouver.

DOUBLE WOODEN MASK

of the totem pole order. Indian.

Presented by Capt. Mellon, Vancouver.

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INDIAN COLLECTION.

A most interesting collection is lent by Mr. John Humphreys, of Hastings street, Vancouver. The collection includes mask of Cowichan Indians, Cowichan Indian war clubs, model of Fraser River canoe, model of Northern Indians' canoe, hat, made of spruce root, worn by West Coast Indian, deer claw and copper rattles for knee and ankle, used in war dance, halibut hooks used by Cowichan Indians, bows and arrows gambling implements, weapons, etc. Mr. Humphreys has also contributed largely to the Natural History section.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXHIBITS.

A collection of South African exhibits is lent by Mr. C. J. Lee-Warner, Vancouver. The collection includes an envelope which passed along the Boer lines at Elands-laagte, a carved Kruger pipe, a Zulu woman's waist girdle, a man's narrow girdle, an armlet, breast ornament, double bracelets, neck charm and other articles of Zulu personal ornament; photographs, articles for domestic use and other interesting South African items are included in this collection.

ESQUIMAUX WEAPONS AND IMPLEMENTS.

An important collection, lent by Mr. C. W. Mathers, of Vancouver. The collection includes Esquimaux seal harpoons, spear, bow, tom-tom, pipe, lip ornaments, knives, boots, gloves, belt of porcupine quills, etc. Mr. Mathers has also contributed many Indian articles of dress or personal ornament.

CHINESE ARTICLES.

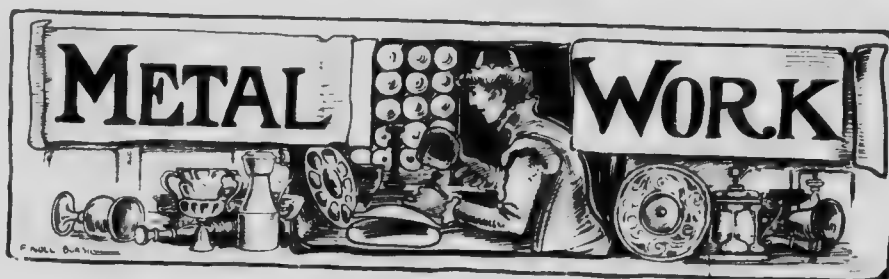
Three pieces of Chinese footwear, head-band, hair ornaments, stone bracelet, carved Chinese ornaments, hand-painted panels, etc.
Presented by Mrs. Lip Quong, Vancouver.

INTERESTING PIECES OF BODY COVERING

Worn by natives of the New Hebrides Islands. Presented by the Misses Fraser, Vancouver.

INTERESTING COLLECTION

Indian Arrow heads, Stone Axe, Powder Flask, Armlets, Needle Case, Stone for Dressing Skins, etc. From Mrs. A. McNaughton, Quesnell, B. C.



THE MUSEUM is not rich in valuable exhibits of metal work, but there are interesting examples in bronze and other metals. Bronze is an alloy harder than copper and was employed long before the method of working iron was understood. The Phœnicians were making bronze implements a thousand years before the Christian era and took mineral ores from the British Islands to Eastern nations. Oriental bronzes, especially those of China and Japan, are bold and characteristic in design and perfect in execution. The Japanese have proved themselves in this metal work most expert artists, many quite ordinary objects being daintily finished with masterly workmanship.

IRON, notwithstanding its hardness and the difficulty of working it, was extensively used, even in remote ages. Artists in the middle ages produced gates, knockers, hinges and decorations which have never been surpassed. A very beautiful method of decorating iron was by damascening, that is, by ornamenting one metal with thin plates of another—gold for instance. Damascening is partly mosaic work, partly engraving, partly carving. In a country so rich in minerals as British Columbia, metal work ought to be particularly interesting and "Art metal work" is a section of industry to which special attention will be given in the Museum.

Special attention is directed to the loan collection of objects from Siam, in which there are some fine specimens of metal work. The Japanese sword hilts and other objects are also fine specimens of the metal worker's art.



THE collection of Pottery, Porcelain, China and Glass in the Museum is not large, but there are several very interesting specimens. Ancient pottery is fairly represented and there are examples of Crown Derby, Lowestoff and other early English pottery, as well as specimens of the manufacture of Wedgwood, Doulton and other names of world-wide fame.

The manufacture of pottery dates from the earliest ages. Clay is a material widely distributed and even the rudest savage soon discovered its plastic nature and the method of "working" it. The first vessels made to hold water were sun-dried. An immense stride was taken when it was found that clay could be baked. This was probably an accidental discovery. The potter's wheel was an early invention and a great improvement on the early method of fashioning clay by the hands. The Chinese were very early in history famous for their porcelain. For centuries Europe in vain endeavoured to imitate it. Dresden, a German City, became very successful, and Delft, a city near The Hague, obtained a like celebrity. The manufacture of ornamental china was slowly developed in England, and great impetus was given to it by Wedgwood, who employed Flaxman and other famous artists. In recent years the name of Sir Henry Doulton must be "writ large" in the history of Art Pottery. Many specimens of Doulton ware have been and will be added to the Vancouver Museum, through Mr. John Francis Bursill, F. R. Hist. S. Doulton Pottery is inseparably connected with the name of George Tinworth, the Lambeth sculptor.

Hopes are entertained that ere long British Columbia will boast specimens of Art Pottery of home manufacture. The raw material can be obtained, there are capable artists in our midst and capital and enterprise are alone needed for an important and interesting industry.

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CHINA.

A very interesting collection of silver lustre tea pots, tea cups and saucers, salt cellars, purple lustre ware, Lowestoft china, bowls, etc.

Lent by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dalton, Vancouver.

OLD CHINA.

Crown Derby dinner plate, cup and saucer from set belonging to Lady Mordaunt, Staffordshire china, 1750; 18th century jug and other pieces of ancient china.

Lent by Miss Laverock, Fairview.

TEA CUP.

Curiously tinted; a relic of the great fire in New Westminster.

From Mr. A. E. Anderson, Vancouver.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY CREAM JUG, WEDGEWOOD
WARE, ETC.

From Miss Laverock, Vancouver.

Several good specimens of "Doulton Ware" and "Martin Ware" and some good bits of Wedgewood are in the "Bursill Collection." When the exhibits are properly housed a collection illustrating the work of Geo. Tinworth will be added.



DOULTON'S POTTERY, ENGLAND.

GLASS.

SOME interesting specimens of glass—ancient and modern—are to be found in the Museum. It is impossible to say when the art of glass-making was first discovered or what nation can take credit for the discovery.

Pliny gives a story which may be true. He tells us that some Phœnician merchants lit a fire on the seashore to cook their food. Some lumps of natron (vitreous stone) softened and mingling with the sand became a transparent mass—the first glass. Certain it is that glass dates from remote antiquity—a glass bead has been found bearing the name of a queen, who reigned fifteen hundred years before the Christian era.

The Chinese and Japanese must have very early known the properties of glass and been expert in its manufacture, or they could not have obtained the colours used in their enamels and porcelains. Chinese glass is lacking in clearness. Venice has ever been a famous place for beautiful glass. An Englishman, "a travelling tutor," writing in 1650, describes in terms of praise the wonderful Venetian mirrors and drinking glasses. Long before that Venice had become famous and it maintains its reputation to-day.

LACE.

LACE is a form of textile fabric which is so delicate and beautiful as to win general admiration. There are a few beautiful specimens in the Museum. The earliest and most splendid examples of lace were made in convents—work of exquisite and patient skill—the outcome of what was indeed "a labor of love," intended to deck the shrine of a favorite saint.

Brussels Lace is, perhaps, the most celebrated. The "ground" is beautiful, the flowers are perfect and the pattern is invariably elegant.

Mechlin lace has a ground light and clear. This lace was always a great favorite with the English. Russia and France, especially France, have won renown for lace. Colbert was a wise French minister who greatly encouraged the manufacture of French lace and established the celebrated manufacture at Alençon. But England has not been behind the Continent. Beautiful lace has been made in Buckinghamshire, Devonshire, Bedfordshire and Northampton. The Honiton (Devonshire) lace resembles that of Brussels. Irish lace has also gained admiration and celebrity. Many beautiful specimens of lace were brought to the colonies by the early settlers.



HERE are many interesting specimens of Arms, Armour and Weapons of Warfare in the Museum.

Weapons of defence and offence were among the earliest things made by human hands. It is not necessary to infer from this fact that man made weapons in obedience to dictates of evil passion. The pre-historic man had to kill wild animals for food; he had to defend himself from savage animals who would have made food of him, and so among the remains of primeval man clubs, arrows and hatchets may be found. And the rude weapon of the stone or bronze age often shows signs of being for ornament as well as use.

In the classical period, armour and arms were indeed articles of personal adornment. Who has not read of the golden armour of Glacus, the shield of Agamemmenon, or the wondrous armour of Achilles?

There are interesting specimens of European weapons, but those of a more local character will excite the most attention. Weapons used by the Canadian Indians and the earliest colonists have been eagerly sought after, as relics of racial warfare, happily ended. Swords have been made into plough-shares, spears into pruning hooks and the arts of Peace can now be cultivated in safety and in amity with coloured races, albeit that "competition" is so keen.

The Curator is anxious to receive either as gifts to the Museum or on loans, weapons of the ancient native Indians or of early settlers.



AMONG the engravings in the Museum will be found one, after Daniel Maclize, entitled

"THE ORIGIN OF MUSIC."

This will take ones thoughts back to the days

"When Music, heavenly maid, was young."

From the very earliest times people have endeavoured to produce sweet sounds. It is the aim of the Directors of the Vancouver Museum to collect specimens of all musical instruments of an early and local character.

As yet only a beginning is made.

The following articles will be found in the Museum. Any addition will be gratefully accepted:

FIDDLE AND BOW.

From the Malay Peninsula.

NATIVE DRUM (Malay).

Lent by Mr. L. C. Harvey.

ESQUIMAUX TOM TOM.

Lent by Mr. Mathers.

COPPER CATTLE BELLS, ETC., HARMONIZED.

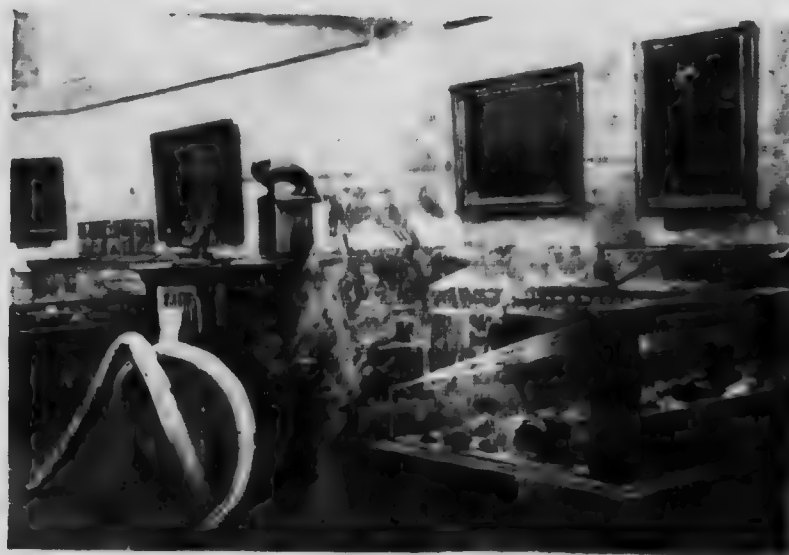
In the Briggs collection.



MINERALS, ETC., ILLUSTRATING MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the collection of minerals, etc., illustrating the mineral wealth of British Columbia. The cases of gems, etc., lent by Dr. Roland Grant have been supplemented from other sources.

British Columbia is frequently designated "The Mineral Province." In the early twenties Douglas discovered rich silver mines on Kootenay Lake. In 1835 coal was discovered on Vancouver Island. From 1850 to 1857 there were several important discoveries of gold. Indians from the Skeena River brought gold into the Hudson's Bay Company's forts, but some searches for gold which followed this turned out fruitless. There is little doubt that although much important mining has been done the mineral resources of the province are still to be developed. Gold, silver, copper and other metals abound in places as yet unprospected, and to prospectors and others interested in mining, the collection of minerals in the Vancouver Museum must prove interesting and useful.



CASES OF MINERALS AND OTHER INTERESTING OBJECTS IN
THE MUSEUM.

The Curator will gladly add to the collection any interesting specimens sent.

By an inspection of the specimens in the cases visitors can become acquainted with the outward appearance and some of the properties of minerals—their external and physical characteristics. Note the form and color, transparency or opacity, lustre, etc. Each specimen is named and special attention given to local specimens.

On the table are a number of

SPECIMENS OF MINERALS.

CARPET SNAKE SKIN.

Presented by Mr. A. de H. Smith, Sydney, Australia.



UNTIL the Museum has more space it is impossible to properly classify the varied exhibits in the above sections. Each should have a room to itself.

A few of the exhibits may be mentioned:

ENGLISH BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.

taken in 1891, in yardly chase, Northampton, England.

Presented by Mr. S. C. McKinnell.

SOUTH AMERICAN BUTTERFLIES.

Presented by Mrs. Machin, Vancouver, B. C.

This case contains a collection (made by Mrs. Machin) of South American butterflies and others from Japan. The colors and markings of the wings are very beautiful.

JAPANESE MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES.

Presented by Mr. R. S. T. Perret, Hong Kong.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BUTTERFLIES.

Presented by Mr. R. V. Harvey, Vancouver.

COLLECTION OF SEA-SHELLS, FISH AND SEA GRASSES

from the north.

Presented by Capt. Wilber, Vancouver.

TWO LAKES SHELLS

painted by the Chinook Indians.

Presented by Capt. Mellon.

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TASMANIAN COLLECTION.

The Southern Colonies are well represented by a collection of Tasmanian birds and animals, presented by Mr. Alexander Morton, curator of the Hobart Museum.

COLLECTION OF SEA-HORSES, ETC.

From Mrs. Machin, Vancouver, B. C.

OSPREY, WILD CAT, MINK AND COBRA SNAKE.

Presented by Mr. John Cooper, Vancouver.

RATTLE SNAKE.

Presented by Mr. Maxwell Smith, Vancouver.

PAIR OF MOOSE ANTLERS.

with mammoth tusk, bones of buffalo, etc.

Presented by Mr. Montgomery Smith.

The Museum possesses a good number of specimens of Mammoth relics, each specimen bears a description card.

MANGOOSE.

Presented by Capt. Mellon.

TIGER SKIN AND SKULL.

Presented by Dr. Underhill, Vancouver.

The Curator is anxious to obtain, either as gift or loan, specimens of the animal life of British Columbia.



It will be well to take this opportunity of mentioning a few of the best-known birds of British Columbia. In subsequent editions of this Museum Handbook many illustrations will make the birds more familiar.

The scientific names are omitted:

From this list, which only gives a selection of the more common birds of British Columbia, it will be seen that the student of ornithology can find abundance of material for study in the Province. The Curator of the Museum, Vancouver, will gratefully accept any specimens of the birds named. More rare birds will indeed be an acquisition to the collection.

WESTERN GREBE—This is a common winter resident along the Coast of Vancouver Island and the Mainland. A few remain during the winter at Okanagan Lake.

AMERICAN RED-NECKED GREBE—Found in the winter along the Coast of Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

RED-BILLED GREBE—Found on Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

GREAT NORTHERN DIVER—Breeds on Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

BLACK-THROATED LOON—Has been taken at Burrard Inlet.

RED-THROATED LOON—Has been taken at Chilliwack.

TUFTED PUFFIN—Common along coast of Vancouver Island.

RHINOCEROS AUKLET—Found on coasts of Vancouver and the Mainland. Breeds in the Gulf of Georgia.

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CASSINS AUKLET—Found along the coasts of the entire Province.

MARbled MURRELET—Found in abundance along the coast of British Columbia.

PIEON GUILLEMET—An abundant resident along the coast.

CALIFORNIA MURRE, GUILLEMET—Breeds on west coast of Vancouver Island. Found along the coasts of Island and Mainland.

GLAUCOUS, WINGED GULL—Found in abundance along the coast. Breeds in the Gulf of Georgia. Has been found at Okanagan Lake.

WESTERN GULL—Found along the coast in winter months. Seen at Okanagan Lake.

AMERICAN HERRING GULL—Found along the coast, at Chilliwack and Okanagan.

CALIFORNIA GULL—Common on the coast, in the lower Fraser Valley and on the Okanagan Lake in winter.

RING-BILLED GULL—Common along the coasts. In winter at Chilliwack and Okanagan.

SHORT-BILLED GULL—Common, in the Winter, along the coasts of Island and Mainland, at Chilliwack and Okanagan.

HEERMANS GULL—In July and August, common along the coasts.

BONAPARTE'S GULL—Abundant throughout the Province.

BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS—Found on west coast of Vancouver Island.

SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSS—Fairly common on coasts of Vancouver Island.

GRAY FORK-TAILED PETREL—Found on coasts of Vancouver Island; more common on Pacific Coast.

WHITE-RUMPED PETREL—Found on west coast of Vancouver Island.

WHITE-CRESTED CORMORANT—Found on coasts of Island and Mainland.

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VIOLET-GREEN CORMORANTS—Abundant in the Province.

AMERICAN MERGANSER.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER—Distributed throughout the Province.

HOODED MERGANSER—Found on the Pacific Coast, at Chilliwack and Okanagan.

AMERICAN WIDGEON—Common on the coasts in winter.

SHOVELLER, SPOON-BILL—Common on Mainland. Found in Fraser Valley and Okanagan.

PINTAIL, SPRY-TAIL—Abundant in winter.

CANVAS-BACK DUCK—Winter resident on the coast.

AMERICAN SCARP DUCK, BLUE BILL—Abundant on the coast in winter.

AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE-WHISTLER—Common winter resident on the coasts.

LONG-TAILED DUCK, OLD SQUAW—Common on coasts of Island and Mainland.

HARLEQUIN DUCK—Common resident on coast. Been taken at Chilliwack.

WHITE-WINGED SCOTER—Abundant on the coast. Been taken at Chilliwack and Okanagan.

SURF-SCOTER—Abundant on coasts of Island and Mainland.

LESSER SNOW GOOSE—Winter resident on coasts.

AMERICAN WHITE-FOOTED GOOSE—Abundant on coasts in winter.

CANADA GOOSE—Abundant on coast in winter.

HUTCHIN'S GOOSE—Abundant in Spring and Fall.

ACKLING GOOSE—Winter resident on the coasts.

BLACK BRANT—Abundant on the coasts in winter.

WHISTLING SWAN—Winter resident in Island and on Mainland.

AMERICAN BITTERN—Common throughout a large portion of the Province.

GREAT BLUE HERON—Common on the coast and at Okanagan.

- LITTLE BROWN CRANE—Common throughout the Province on migration.
- SANDHILL CRANE—Common throughout the Province.
- WILSON'S SNIPE—Common throughout Province.
- RED-BREASTED SNIPE—Fairly abundant throughout Province.
- ROBIN-SNIPE—Found along the coast during migration.
- GREATER YELLOW LEGS—Tolerably common throughout the Province.
- WANDERING TATLER—Tolerably common along the coast.
- SPOTTED SAND PIPER—Found along the coast.
- BLACK-BILLED PLOVER—Abundant during migration along the coast.
- BLACK TURNSTONE—Common along the coast.
- BLACK OYSTER CATCHER—Abundant along the coast.
- RING-NECKED PHEASANT—Abundant on Vancouver Island and in the
Lower Fraser Valley.
- AMERICAN GOSHAWK, WESTERN GOSHAWK—Found throughout
the Province.
- WESTERN RED-TAILED HAWK—Abundant in Vancouver Island and
coast of Mainland. Found at Chilliwack and Okanagan.
- GOLDEN EAGLE—Found throughout entire Province.
- BALD EAGLE—Found throughout entire Province.
- PEALE'S FALCON—Coasts of Mainland and Vancouver Island.
- BLACK MERLIN—Abundant summer resident of Island and portions of Main-
land.
- AMERICAN OSPREY, FISH HAWK—Common throughout the Province.
- SHORT-EARED OWL—Common throughout the Province.
- KENNICOTT SCREECH OWL—Abundant throughout the Province.
- DUSKY-HORNED OWL—Abundant throughout the Province.
- PYGMY OWL—Common throughout the Province.
- BELTED KINGFISHER—Abundant throughout the Province.

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- GARDINER'S WOOD-PECKER—Common in Island, coast of Mainland and Lower Fraser Valley.
- NORTHERN PIEBALD WOODPECKER—Common throughout Province.
- LEWIS'S WOOD-PECKER—Found in interior and at Chilliwack.
- BLACK CHINNED HUMMING BIRD—On Mainland, at Chilliwack and Okanagan.
- KING-BIRD—Common at Chilliwack.
- AMERICAN MAGPIE—Common resident on Mainland.
- BLACK-HEADED JAY—Common in interior, at Chilliwack and Okanagan.
- NORTHERN RAVEN—Throughout the Province.
- WESTERN MEADOW LARK—Abundant in Island and on Mainland.
- BREWER'S BLACKBIRD—Common on Mainland.
- AMERICAN CROSSBILL—Throughout the Province.
- PINE SISKIN—Throughout the Province.
- HOUSE SPARROW—Now quite common in cities along the coast.
- SANDWICH SPARROW—Abundant in summer west of the Cascades. Found at Okanagan.
- NUTTALL'S SPARROW—Abundant in summer in Island and Mainland.
- RUSTY SONG SPARROW, SOOTY SONG SPARROW—Coast of Mainland and Island.
- PURPLE MARTIN—Common in cities along the coast.
- BARN SWALLOW, WHITE-BELLIED SWALLOW, BANK SWALLOW, ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW—All fairly abundant along the coasts.
- BOHEMIAN WAX WING—Winter, visitant to coast and Vancouver Island.
- CEDAR BIRD—Common in summer throughout the Province.
- ALASKAN SUMMER WARBLER, MYRTLE WARBLER, AUDUBON'S WARBLER—Summer residents distributed throughout the Province.

WESTERN YELLOW THROAT, PACIFIC YELLOW THROAT—
Summer residents, Vancouver Island and Mainland.

AMERICAN RED-START—Throughout interior of Province.

WESTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET—Abundant throughout the
Province.

WESTERN ROBIN—Common throughout the Province.

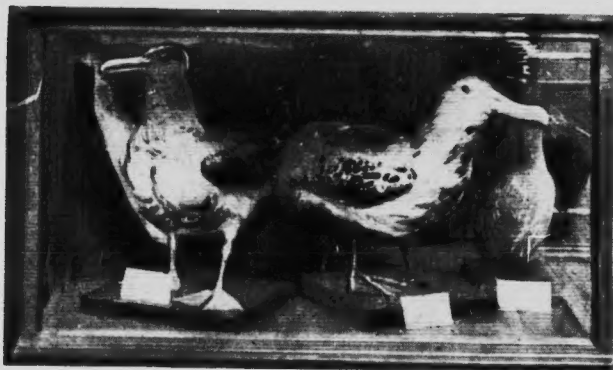
VARIED THRUSH—Common throughout the Province.

WESTERN BLUEBIRD—Common summer resident east and west of Cascades.

The above list is compiled with grateful acknowledgments from the catalogue prepared by Mr. Francis Kermode, Curator of the Provincial Museum, Victoria.

CASE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BIRDS.

Loaned to the Museum by Mr. Sidney Williams.



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